

HOSPITAL SYSTEM PUTS PAPER WORK OUT OF BUSINESS

Field Medical Card Will
Reduce Clerical Task
by Two Thirds

CHART GOES WITH PATIENT

Every Man Will Carry Own History
No Matter Where He May
Be Sent

HOPE FOR OTHER BRANCHES

Newly Announced Change May Be
Only First Victory in War of
the Typewriters

The Medical Department of the A.E.F. on Saturday inaugurated a new system of records which reduces by about two-thirds the volume of paper work in the American hospitals in France.

The amount of paper saved would probably be quite enough to issue THE STARS AND STRIPES; the amount of labor saved, chiefly by cutting out needless reduplication of work, is incalculable.

The change, which is based on the system in force in the British hospitals, was foreseen and prepared for some weeks ago, and it is just as well, for, during the flow of wounded from the fighting line in the region northwest of Chateau Thierry, the cumbersome, over-weighted system of days gone by betrayed alarming symptoms of total collapse.

Card Fastened to Patient

The change ordered in the Medical Department is just one skirmish in the general war against over-complicated paper work throughout the A.E.F. Further victories in this war are looked for in other sectors and will be duly reported.

The key to the new system is the Field Medical Card, a simple cardboard card, which, when folded twice, will fit into an ordinary size envelope.

This chart is started at the first point—the ambulance, field hospital or evacuation hospital—the patient reaches after he leaves the regimental aid station. Then it is fitted into its envelope and fastened by wire to his clothing like any identification disk. Whenever he goes thereafter the card goes with him—even following him to some general hospital back in America if he is evacuated overseas.

Old System Too Bulky

Every stopping place of the patient en route is noted on the card, every treatment of importance noted down. Thus, if he is bled eventually at the base hospital at Angers or Savenay, the surgeon into whose hands he falls can tell at a glance whence he came, what the other doctors thought of his case and what they did for him, what operation was performed, what morphine given, what anti-tetanus serum administered, and when and where.

Under the old dispensation each hospital made out its own voluminous records and filed them proudly away. If, as frequently happened, it became necessary to ship a convey of several hundred patients to another hospital that had had room for them, the regulations called for a complete transfer card to be made out for the information of that hospital, and, if possible, a neat copy of the entire clinical record.

No Time for Transfer Cards

Often the conveyors would be made up in such a rush that it was found impossible to prepare even the transfer cards, which are less a full copy of the records. Thus, the surgeons down the line would have to tackle the cases afresh.

They might guess that a patient had already received the Wassermann test for syphilis, but they had no way of telling how it turned out. So it would have to be made again. In the early days of the A.E.F., a luckless patient might make the rounds of the hospitals, and the laboratory reports on his Wassermann tests never would catch up with him.

If, by strenuous efforts, the records did keep pace with the patient, it was only by adding every department of the hospital for men to serve the typewriters all night long.

Only One Record Now

Now there is only one record made, and when the patient travels it travels with him. Complete papers for the file record of a case are made out only once. They are made out at the final hospital from which the patient is discharged to duty.

Even there the papers required are much simpler, much more up-to-date in their terminology, much freer in their use of abbreviations. They are less detailed too. The old questions as to the family history of the patient have gone by the board.

When our cartoonist emerged from a brief and pleasant stay in hospital, he was moved to draw one picture of a bedside examination in full swing.

"You say your grandfather died of acute old age?" the doctor asked.

"No; he died of a Friday," the patient replied. "But wot's he got to do with this wot's anythin'?"

And, judging by the ruthless way in which they have struck out all the fancy frills of hospital paper work, the powers that be in the Medical Department answered:

"Wot, indeed!"

NEW AIR MAIL RECORD

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb brought an "air mail" from Boston to New York, reducing the time taken over the post office sky route from 3 hours and 22 minutes to a flat 3 hours.

He was absolutely sure of the proper supervision of the mail in transit, and to insure its correct distribution in New York the American aviator carried the postmaster of Boston along with him as a passenger.

THE SOLIER'S SINS

What are the four deadly sins of the soldier?

A Y.M.C.A. man wanted to know. So he held a questionnaire among some men who had just come out of the line, and repeated it among other groups who had just come out of the line until he had what he considered a number sufficient to represent the sentiments of the whole A.E.F.

And the four cardinal vices were not likker, likker, likker and failure to submit to prophylactic treatment. They were these, in this order:

Cowardice, selfishness, stinginess, bragging.

The answers surprised me," says the Y.M.C.A. man. "They weren't the answers I expected. But they also delighted me. Did you ever see a finer code of ethics in all your life—for a soldier of anyone else?"

AMERICA'S WOMEN MAY SOON REALIZE HOPE OF SUFFRAGE

President's Desire to Have
Amendment Passed
Should Help

PROHIBITIONISTS FIGHT ON

Effort Will Now Be Made to Get
Liquor Issue Fairly Be-
fore Congress

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—The women of America are all smiles since the President made it clear this week that he wished the Senate to pass the national suffrage amendment.

This amendment needs a two-thirds vote and for some time only two or three votes have been lacking.

The suffragists hope and believe that the President's action will draw the waverers into the open, and there is great curiosity as to the result.

The same week brought the sex a setback. The American Federation of Labor, at its annual convention, voted down the proposal to put women on its executive council.

While suffrage hopes are rising, the prohibitionists fight doggedly on, hoping, in the face of fierce opposition, to put over the national dry amendment.

Their first effort to slide the amendment through the Senate by tying it to the Food Bill was an inglorious failure. Now they will try to present the amendment separately before Congress. It is to be open warfare.

The local option elections in New Jersey neatly split that State fifty-fifty. Nimbly alcoholics can skip without great effort from a dry desert to a nice damp oasis.

NEW ARMY PAY PLAN SUBMITTED TO G.H.Q.

Embraces Features Al-
ready Predicted, Includ-
ing Individual Books

The plan for a new system of Army pay has been formally submitted by the Chief Quartermaster to G.H.Q., where it is now under consideration.

The plan proposed embraces the chief features predicted for it in this newspaper two weeks ago. It involves the carrying by every soldier of his own little pay-book, on the strength of which he can collect his money every month, no matter what day of the month he presents it, no matter how far he may have strayed from his own command, no matter where his service record or what its condition.

It involves, also, the partial payment system—a system by which each soldier, no matter what his grade or no matter what he has set aside for Liberty bonds, allotments and insurance, would get that sum of \$7.50 every month. Then, every once in so often—say, every four months—he would have a settlement with the Government and draw all the balance due him.

These are the essential features, from the soldier's point of view, in the pay system devised by the board of four officers appointed by the Chief Quartermaster. Whether their report will be accepted and the system adopted for the A.E.F. remains to be seen.

ONLY TWO COLLISIONS IN BIGGEST AIR CAMP

Hoodoo Numbers Fail to
Harm Flyers, but Queer
Their Machines

Trifling rules of the air are so well defined at the A.E.F. training centers that collisions are rare. At the biggest, American training camp in France there have been only two.

One was fatal to both aviators. The other landed neither aviator—though nobody can explain why it didn't except by suggesting that "there must be something in numbers."

Machines No. 313 and 323 crashed head-on at an altitude of 1,500 feet. Together they fell several hundred feet. Then they separated and both landed safely. Both machines were so badly damaged that they were classed as a total loss.

After the landing, the two aviators shook hands and congratulated each other.

"I guess 13 isn't a hoodoo number, after all," said the first.

"Nor 23 either," suggested the second.

ON THE CHATEAU-THIERRY FRONT



Yankee Sharpshooters Picking Off Hun Snipers—They Got Several

SOUTH AND WEST GIVEN CHANCE AT WAR INDUSTRIES

Plan Aims to Prevent Con-
gestion Along Atlantic
Seaboard

EAST NOT AT ALL PUT OUT

Acceptance of Idea Another Admi-
rable Instance of Solidarity
of Whole Country

American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

By J. W. MULLER.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—The War Industries Board and the Fuel and Railroad Administrations have issued a joint statement to the effect that hereafter they will restrict the expansion of war industries in the East and see that it spreads more to the South and West.

The move is made to prevent congestion along the Atlantic seaboard. Everywhere the move is read as fresh and gratifying evidence that our big machine is shaking down to business on a firm foundation.

The news was published with a total absence of adverse comment on the editorial pages of the Eastern press, which is an admirable instance of the new solidarity of the country.

A few years ago, such a step would have evoked hundreds of wrathful comments. Now you can read every paragraph in every Eastern newspaper and not find one word of criticism or even objection.

This instance is only one of many. Each mail from home brings new evidence of the fact that the States were never more united than the country is being welded into a new unity in the furnace of war.

One letter just received in France from a man high in the national councils of the Democrats at Washington contains this illuminating paragraph: "The United States as a country is coming around nicely to the war. Every one is strong for the war, strong for complete victory. We don't hear much more from the pacifists, etc. One thing is sure: the war is making of us a nation. We'll never go back to that 'sovereign State' stuff."

AIRCRAFT DIRECTOR FOR BIG CORPORATION

Production Now Proceed-
ing Satisfactorily and
Without Talk

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—John D. Ryan, director of the Aircraft Production Board, is sponsor of a bill just introduced in the Senate to form a \$400,000,000 aircraft corporation similar in scheme and purpose to the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

All the talk about airplanes has subsided since President Wilson prompted an investigation of our production and put in charge of that investigation the same Charles E. Hughes who had run against him for the presidency.

Ex-Judge Hughes, who first attracted the nation's attention as an investigator in the days of the old life insurance scandals, has thus far worked in complete silence and popular interest in the vexed question seems almost non-existent.

It is now plainly evident that the public had discounted from the start all the sensational news with which the late hubbub was started. There is little doubt in any one's mind that airplane production—whatever may have been the case some months back—is now proceeding satisfactorily.

ANTI-LOADING LAW TALK

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—There is much talk of Congress's passing an anti-loading law, but no specific action has yet been taken. So far five States have enacted such laws.



Machine Gun Firing from Concealed Position

NO HOME WORRIES IS IDEA OF LATEST RED CROSS BUREAU

New Service Will Try to
Adjust Personal and
Family Matters

WANT A DIVORCE? JUST ASK

Letterless Members of A.E.F. Can
Find Out What's Wrong
with Folks

If some worrying problem has arisen back home, one you could settle easily if you were on the spot, but which you cannot deal with satisfactorily by the slow and uncertain processes of correspondence through Chateau-Thierry and a town 5,000 miles away, take it up with the Red Cross.

Has the sheriff been getting nasty about the mortgage on the old farm? Has there been a strange and troubling silence ever since you heard that your soldier boy was to be operated on for appendicitis? Would you like a divorce? In any case, introduce the first person you see in a Red Cross uniform, state your problem to him or her, and leave the rest to the Home Service.

The Home Service, which has long been in full swing in America behind the training camps and the homes that had sent their menfolk to them, has just opened its bureau in France for the convenience of the A.E.F. A major-general, with a big bank account in New York, can cable his lawyers to settle any question that might arise to bother him; the rest of us can get much the same results through the workers of the Home Service.

Not a Family Must Suffer

"Men may be the best soldiers in the world," the Red Cross says, "but if things are not well with their families at home, they lose efficiency through worry, and the morale of the Army—that all-important factor—begins to fail. The Home Service of the Red Cross must be the nation's assurance that no enlisted man's family shall suffer for any essential thing that it is within its power to give."

The new bureau has been under way a little more than a fortnight, but a glance through its already voluminous record books would give you an idea of the scope of the work. That question about a divorce, for instance, was no idle jest. Here is a letter from a soldier who wants one immediately, paired as he is by the thought of having to make an allotment to a faithless consort.

Sought News of Father

"I found my wife was running about and was with other men who were absolute strangers to her," he writes, reasonably enough. "While you are doing your best for me, I will be doing my best also for humanity."

Then here is the correspondence in the case of a boy who, in a hospital here, had been worrying about his people because, when he sailed away, his father was dying, and since then no word had reached him. The Red Cross report came by cable:

"died May 6. Left widow, 30 acres good land all planted, 30 head Continued on Page 3

BUT DOES G.H.Q. MEAN IT?

At last we know in part how long the war is going to last, if Bulletin 31, just issued at G.H.Q., is to be taken at its words. We quote: "Enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces who, upon completion of 30 years' service, make application for retirement, will not be retired in France."

The italics are G.H.Q.'s, not ours. "Upon approval of the application," the bulletin continues, "such soldiers will be ordered by the War Department to the United States with a view to their retirement upon arrival at the station specified in the War Department order, and final statement will not be prepared by the soldier's organization commander upon their departure from France, but will be prepared by the commanding officers at the stations to which such soldiers have been ordered for retirement."

Thirty years! The "Thirty Years' War" come all over again! Sixty gold stripes, starting on our trusty lefts, and going all the way around the back of the neck!

But there's one grand, great consolation. After 30 years, they will give us a free trip home!

MORMON GRANARIES TO HELP FEED NATION

Great Reserve Supply Is
Turned Over to Food
Administration

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—The Mormon Church has turned over the contents of all its granaries—more than 250,000 bushels of wheat—to the Federal Food Administration. This was the great reserve supply collected under the titheing practice of the church, by which Mormon farmers contributed annually a tenth of their crop as protection against famine.

It is the first time in Mormon history that anything has been allowed to interfere with the preservation of this reserve.

In other lines of food conservation endeavor, much has been happening. The Food Board has cut New York State's public eating places down on their consumption of beef. They may serve boiled beef but twice a week, and roast beef and beefsteak only once, while head holders are asked to use only one and a quarter pounds of beef a week for each person.

Since the passage of the food control act last August, the Federal Food Board has imposed a little more than 800 penalties for violations, showing how well the country has governed itself. One hundred and fifty companies or individuals were ordered to cease business for limited or unlimited periods, and 500 made voluntary payments, usually to the Red Cross.

445,000 NEW YORK 'PHONES

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—The New York City telephone directory makes a showing of 445,000 subscribers. The suburban directory, with all its various and divergent subdivisions baffling the outsider, has now a total of 217,000 subscribers.

D.S.C. DESIGN ATTACKED

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 20.—The National Sculpture Society has lodged a protest at Washington against the present design of the new Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal, on the ground of lack of artistic merit. The society asks that American artists be called on to design better ones.

The Distinguished Service Cross is the only one of the two decorations the design of which has been seen to date by the A.E.F. While every member of the A.E.F. would be glad to win the D.S.C. or the D.S.M., or both, regardless of their design, one criticism of the D.S.C. in its present form has been made in several quarters.

It is that the decoration, as now constituted, seems a trifle too ornate, too regal to be in keeping with the democratic nature of the Government which confers it, and that something simpler, something a little more Spartan, might conform better to the nature of the deeds performed to win it, and to the spirit in which it is bestowed.

M.P.E.S. TO TAKE CHARGE OF A.E.F. MAIL ON JUNE 30

Adapted System Is Built on
Experiences of British
and French

MUST HAVE CO-OPERATION

Success of Plan Will Depend on
Everyone from Company
Orderly Up

The Military Postal Express Service, created by General Order 72, will assume control of the A.E.F. mail on June 30, instead of June 15 as originally planned.

It is an adapted system, built on the experiences of the British and French in wrestling with the knotty problem of getting letters from and to particularly rest-trooper shifting personnel of vast armies in the field.

The M.P.E.S. is not presented to the A.E.F. as a cure-all for all past postal difficulties. Its director boldly states that its success will depend on the co-operation of the officers in charge of army, corps or divisional postal detachments and the C.O. and company mail orderlies of detached or S.O.S. units.

Statistical Section's Help

It is up to such commanding officers to pick the right man for orderly, up to the orderly in turn to serve immediately notice on the nearest M.P.E.S. office whenever his unit moves in or out of its territory. If the unit moves out of all touch with any such office, the orderly should have the M.P.E.S. write or wire the new whereabouts to the T.S. Central Post Office at Tours. It is up to the orderly, too, to send word in through his C.O. to the Central Post Office whenever he is convinced that, through a mishap in the Statistical Section, one of his men is not getting his mail.

It is up to all the workers of the Statistical Section to see that its records are always accurate, for these records furnish the only index available for the redirecting of mail.

"If not called for or delivered within 5 days," as the envelopes used to say back home, letters will be returned to the Central Post Office for redirection. Newly arriving officers may give that post office as their address. Officers often on the move should keep it posted on their changes of address.

Z. of A. Biggest Problem

The distribution of mail to the comparatively stationary folk of the S.O.S. will be simple. The test of the M.P.E.S. will come in its service to the ever unsettled troops in the Z. to A.

For serving these, itinerant post offices will be created by army, corps or divisional troops. Each such itinerant post office will have an A.P.O. number and that number will be the permanent address of all the regiments, companies or individuals composing those units.

The division may move and probably will. The A.P.O. number is fixed. The soldier will move and his address will move with him. A soldier in the Artillery or Aviation of a corps or in a division will give the folks back home the A.P.O. number of that corps or division, and the M.P.E.S. will do the rest.

Geographically, some of the troops of A. P. O. 850 might be resting in billets within easy walking distance of a permanent M. P. E. S. office of quite another number, but the troops should worry about that. It is up to the M.P.E.S.

BOCHE BOMB KILLS MOTHER GALMICHE

Americans Swear to
Avenge Kindly Old
Sock Mender

Mother Galmiche is dead—Mother Galmiche who, ever since the Americans went into the sector northwest of Toul, had been mending their socks for them and mothering them in many other ways.

She was the only victim of a Boche air raid of a week ago Thursday, during which bombs were dropped behind the Toul front.

The little old grandmother was sitting outside her cottage, knitting. At her feet her three little grandchildren were playing. Suddenly, the bombs dropped in an adjoining field and burst. A fragrant flow straight at Mother Galmiche, piercing her heart.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN BIG STRUGGLE WELL ON INCREASE

Slice of German Territory
Now Held by Units
of A.E.F.

BOMBING PLANES AT WORK

Railway Points Between Verdun
and Metz Attacked by Our
Airmen

MORE TROOPS REACH FRANCE

Arrivals During Week Add Mate-
rially to Number of Yankee
Fighters Now Over Here

The past week has brought fresh evidence of America's increasing participation in the war against Germany.

It was announced that American troops had taken over a sector in that part of the line which runs down through Alsace to the Swiss frontier—the first news that Americans were fighting on German territory.

It was announced that a group of American daylight bombing planes was in action behind our front and that, without losses, they had made two successful raids on railway points between Verdun and Metz.

Furthermore, the arrival of fresh contingents of fighting troops at various parts increased materially the size of our army in France.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons on Tuesday, pointed out that it was part of the German scheme to use up the Allied reserves before the arrival of the American troops. This had failed. The number of American troops that had already come, he said, was the numbers which were pouring in this month and which would continue to pour in every month, had reached a figure which even a month or two ago the British would have thought absolutely impossible. The small river had become a stream. It had now become a great river which would flow continuously under (all the whole available manpower of America, if necessary, was thrown into the scale. This, he said, was the great fact of this year.

"America is not coming into the war, she is in the war."

YANKEES NOW FIGHTING IN FOOTHILLS OF ALPS

An early morning skirmish in that part of the battle line which swings across the border into Alsace, brings to light during the past week the fact that ever since the third week in May American troops have held a sector in the foothills of the Alps near the Swiss frontier.

The Croix de Guerre has been posthumously awarded to Private W. J. Guyton, Infantry, who was killed in that sector by German machine gun fire—the first American soldier to fall on German territory.

or that sector runs through a marvellously picturesque mountain region which is German territory from the day when the trouble-breeding treaty which concluded the Franco-Prussian War tore the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from the side of France. Some part of the lost provinces was regained by the French armies in the first weeks of the present war and has been held in a shifting battle line ever since.

First Sight of Americans

The Alsatian mountaineers had never laid eyes on an American soldier when these troops appeared behind the lines, and their coming was greeted by a great outpouring of the people, with much waving of gay handkerchiefs, blowing of kisses and tossing of flowers. It was night when the Americans went quietly forward to relieve the French and take possession of their new sector.

Dawn showed them a wonderful countryside, with the Allied line now scaling a mountain height, now dipping down into a valley. At some points the opposing lines are a mile apart and the infantry on the American ridge can only peer across the valley to the ridge where a thin dark line shows the German wire. On the other hand, in the valleys the lines are so close that the Americans and German can exchange insults by word of mouth when so disposed.

The nature of the country would indicate a dominance on artillery, and thus far the fighting there has been largely an artillery duel, with the booming of the guns at night waking a thousand Alpine echoes that pass from hill to hill and fade away in the distance.

Within Sight of Rhine

Some artillery observation posts are on the peaks and the watchers there can see far behind the enemy lines. Some days when the air is clear, they can even see the Rhine itself by the aid of a big telescope which swings in a wide slot cut in the mountain side.

Just as the Americans had been fighting in the Toul, Verdun, Lunerville and Montdidier sectors for some time before the powers that be deemed it wise to mention the fact, so the news of American troops in what—from 1871 until 1914—was German territory, could not be sent back to the United States until nearly four weeks after the Yanks went into Alsace.

YANKEE BOMBING PLANES IN TWO SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

The first group of American daylight bombing planes has already made two successful raids over German territory and returned none the worse for the experience.

The first raid was made last week on the little railroad town of Dommariville, some 20 miles northeast of Verdun. The second raid and Condens as its objective, a town lying a little to the west of Metz. There the bombers dropped 78 eight-kilo bombs on the German entrenchments and supply depots and they had the satisfaction of seeing the roundhouse of the railway station in flames before they flew back to France.

The initial flight was back to France, sunlit, grassy plateau and the witnesses of the auspicious occasion included flyers from the British, French and American armies—notably some of the most da-